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**REPORT OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE STATISTICAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Bávaro, Dominican Republic, 16-18 November 2011

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## **A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### **Place and date of the meeting**

1. The sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was convened by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in accordance with resolution 2000/7 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and was held in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, from 16 to 18 November 2011.

### **Attendance<sup>1</sup>**

2. Representatives of the following States members of the Commission participated in the meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United States and Uruguay.

3. A representative of the British Virgin Islands, associate member of the Commission, participated in the meeting.

4. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by officials from the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).

5. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following United Nations programmes and funds: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

6. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations were also represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

7. In addition, the meeting was attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Andean Community, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) and Organization of American States (OAS).

8. Also attending were representatives of the ECLAC secretariat, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean and the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 5.

### **Documentation**

9. The working and reference documents presented by the secretariat at the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean are listed in annex 6 of this report.

### **Organization of work**

10. The work of the Conference was conducted in three seminars during which the following substantive issues were examined: (a) environmental statistics, (b) quality and technological innovation in the 2010 round of population censuses, and (c) existing and future challenges for the development of national statistical systems in the region. The following documents were also presented and discussed at the meeting: Review of implementation of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2009-2011, and draft biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2012-2013.

11. In addition, a meeting was held on regional and bilateral cooperation regarding the national statistical system of Haiti, at which participants discussed suitable mechanisms for contributing to the conduct of the 2013 census round and for strengthening the country's statistical system.

12. The working groups of the Conference then presented their reports and programmes of work. The subregional coordination initiatives of the different bodies that contributed to statistical work were examined and plans for the new 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme were studied in detail. The Conference then proceeded to elect the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2012-2013.

### **B. AGENDA**

13. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Presentation and discussion of substantive issues:
  - (a) Seminar on environmental statistics
  - (b) Seminar on quality and technological innovation in the 2010 round of population censuses
  - (c) Seminar on existing and future challenges for the development of national statistical systems in the region
3. Review of implementation of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2009-2011.
4. Review of proposals for updating the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 of the Conference.

5. Adoption of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2012-2013.
  - (a) Draft programme of work of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, 2012-2013
  - (b) Institutional strengthening
    - Working Group on Institution-building
  - (c) Promotion of training of competent human resources
    - Programme of activities of the Knowledge Transfer Network
  - (d) Building of technical capacity
    - Working Group on Gender Statistics
    - Working Group on Environmental Statistics
    - Working Group on Censuses
    - Working Group on the Monitoring of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals
    - Working Group on National Accounts
    - Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies
    - Working Group on Harmonization of Statistics on Income Poverty and Public Transfers
    - Establishment of new working groups
  - (e) Promotion of international cooperation and coordination in the region
    - International Comparison Programme
    - Project on the regional statistical framework for the directories of businesses and establishments
    - Report of the committee of countries on the Human Development Report
    - Subregional coordination initiatives
6. Other matters.
7. Report of the Rapporteur.
8. Agreements.
9. Election of the Executive Committee for the biennium 2012-2013.
10. Closing session.

### C. OPENING SESSION

14. At the opening session, a video message was delivered by Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC and statements were made by Pablo Tactuk, Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic in his capacity as Chair of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, and Temístocles Montás, Minister of Economic Affairs, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic.

15. In her remarks, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC expressed her deep regret at being unable to attend this important meeting in person and thanked the Government of the Dominican Republic for its organization. She said that ECLAC attributed the utmost importance to ensuring the availability of reliable and timely statistical data, since they constituted an indispensable tool for building greater knowledge of the economic, social and environmental situation in the countries of the region. Although significant progress had been achieved in statistics in the last half-century, greater priority still had to be afforded to initiatives for strengthening statistical systems on the agendas of governments and decision-makers, as reflected in one of the resolutions adopted by ECLAC at its thirty-third session held in 2010. The Executive Secretary reiterated that, as set forth in the document presented by ECLAC on that occasion, *Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails*, the State was the main actor in crafting policies for economic stability and growth and needed useful statistical information for designing appropriate policies and tracking their outcome

16. The Executive Secretary noted that the statistical community had to respond to changing economic, social and environmental conditions; for example, it was essential to progress with the regular production of short-run economic data in order to properly track economic fluctuations, contribute evidence to the increasingly widespread concern over crime and build a statistical basis enabling broader and more up-to-date assessments of development, with indicators such as macroeconomic aggregates, labour indicators and poverty figures. In the past few years the Conference had sought greater integration with the Caribbean countries and, in this connection, the Executive Secretary commended the efforts of the Chair, who had actively promoted the participation of this subregion, and thanked the United Nations Population Fund for its generous support in raising the resources to fund those countries' participation in this meeting. She also referred to the work carried out jointly with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to implement the International Comparison Programme in the subregion and reiterated the commitment of ECLAC to continue strengthening and expanding those ties.

17. Lastly, the Executive Secretary drew attention to the importance of the meeting on regional and bilateral statistical cooperation with Haiti, which would be held in the framework of the Conference and would enable collaboration with Haiti in the conduct of the population census programmed for 2013.

18. The Director of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic and Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC welcomed the participants and said that the holding of the sixth meeting of the Conference in the Caribbean was especially meaningful in light of the particular efforts made during the biennium to integrate the different subregions with a view to multiculturalism and linguistic diversity for the better pursuit of regional statistical work and the objectives proposed. In this connection, he expressed gratitude for the support received from Bahamas in integrating non-Spanish-speaking countries into the work of the Committee and the Conference, to the coordinating countries of the working groups, to the international financial and technical cooperation agencies involved and to the Commission in its capacity as technical secretariat. The Chair then gave a brief overview of the achievements of the working groups, which would not have been possible without the collaboration of all

the member countries and the efforts of the coordinators. He also expressed appreciation for the Conference's growing collaboration with subregional agencies in the pursuit of the programme of activities. In the 2009-2011 period the Conference had participated actively in the sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission, observing on discussion points that affected regional statistical development and building consensus on important issues such as the methodology used to construct the Human Development Report.

19. With regard to the agenda of this sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference, the Chair drew attention to the proposed updating of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015, which was important in addressing the new information needs arising from changes in the international context and in economic and social structures, and called for support for the proposal on bilateral and regional cooperation for strengthening the statistical system of Haiti. He also commended the proposals for new working groups as a sign that statistical systems were gaining strength in the region, expressing the hope that the new groups would be as fruitful as those existing. Lastly, the Chair expressed satisfaction and gratitude for having had the opportunity to work for the Conference and invited the countries to maintain and build upon the achievements made, always maintaining the gender perspective, integrating the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, and ensuring respect for cultural diversity.

20. The Minister of Economic Affairs, Planning and Development welcomed the participants on behalf of the Government and the President of the Dominican Republic, noting that this sixth meeting of the Conference represented a new opportunity to review and redesign its plans for the coming period, at a time when confidence in official statistics was declining at the global level and a large divide opening up between reported socioeconomic data and broad perceptions in society. As the countries of the region faced major challenges in the context of global economic crisis—whose impact was felt through goods and services trade, investment and migratory movements—statistical systems needed to be endowed with the greatest possible credibility and be able to produce data to reflect the impacts of crisis and help identify opportunities arising from it.

21. It was also essential to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the public policies implemented in the region to address the major development challenges of poverty, social development barriers and unequal access to opportunities and constitutionally established rights. Democratic governance relied upon the generation of credible public statistics, since these provided the means for governments and citizens to evaluate public policies. It would not, moreover, be possible to build the information society in the region without proper statistical analysis of key socioeconomic variables and of international exchanges, not only of goods and services but also of intangibles such as ideas, values and patterns of conduct. Here, the rapid response needed from national statistical systems made institution-building an inevitable priority, locking in the technical and financial resources to ensure the provision of good statistics for public policies. For this, it must be made a policy of State to have transparent and autonomous data.

22. In concluding, the Minister expressed the will of the Dominican Republic to continue supporting the work of the Conference and seconded the calls for support for the proposal of bilateral and regional cooperation for strengthening the statistical system of Haiti and for all other initiatives undertaken by the working groups to carry forward statistical development in the region.

23. Following a suggestion from some member countries, endorsed by the Chair, the representative of Panama was elected Rapporteur for the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

## **D. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

### Presentation and discussion of substantive issues (agenda item 2)

24. In accordance with the recommendations issued at the tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference, which was held in Havana from 6 to 8 April 2011, the following issues were examined in separate seminars: (a) environmental statistics, (b) quality and technological innovation in the 2010 round of population censuses, and (c) existing and future challenges for the development of national statistical systems in the region.

25. The documents prepared by the secretariat and by the member countries regarding these matters were available on the Conference website.

#### **(a) Seminar on environmental statistics**

26. The purpose of this seminar was to share successful experiences in the production and use of environmental statistics and to reflect upon the challenges, best practices and requirements of the Latin American and Caribbean countries for strengthening work in this area. The proceedings of the seminar are contained in annex 1.

#### **(b) Seminar on quality and technological innovation in the 2010 round of population censuses**

27. The purpose of this seminar was to exchange innovative experiences in the use of technology and new methodologies for improving the quality of data in the 2010 census round. The proceedings of the seminar are contained in annex 2.

#### **(c) Seminar on existing and future challenges for the development of national statistical systems in the region**

28. The objective of the seminar was to share international experiences and best practices with a view to the implementation of national statistical systems in the region. The proceedings of the seminar are contained in annex 3.

### Meeting on regional and bilateral cooperation regarding the national statistical system of Haiti

29. At the meeting on regional and bilateral cooperation regarding the national statistical system of Haiti, statements were made by the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, the Deputy Director General of the Institute of Statistics of Haiti (IHSI) and the Chief of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC.

30. Following the statement by the Chair of the Executive Committee, who said that the meeting offered an excellent opportunity to generate cooperation and to raise awareness among the countries of the situation in Haiti, the Deputy Director General of the Institute of Statistics of Haiti (IHSI) thanked those present for devoting a session of this sixth meeting of the Conference to the problem in Haiti. He then gave a detailed presentation in which he referred to the Institute's origins, mission and staff; its main activities in the economic, demographic, social and administrative areas; the progress made in the preparation of the next population census programmed for 2013; and the immediate needs and priorities



for holding the census and for other areas, such as technical and financial support for coordinating the national statistical system and specialized training in demographic analysis and data processing.

31. There followed statements by several representatives, who asked the Deputy Director General of IHSI for some clarifications and expressed their solidarity with Haiti in its current situation. Several expressed empathy with the problems mentioned, especially the difficulties in retaining technical personnel once they had been trained and the need to improve those staff members' salaries. Attention was drawn to the usefulness of internships or visits of experts to national offices, as ways of building up installed capacity in the countries.

32. In view of the fact that Haiti represented a special case owing to the earthquake which had struck the country in 2010, a number of representatives made specific offers of support, including demographic and mapping internships. One representative suggested that Haiti should bring these issues to the summit to be held by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in December.

33. Other representatives asked that ECLAC and the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico provide support to systematize the immediate requirements for Haiti's 2013 census in terms of experts and South-South cooperation needed, so that their respective ministries of foreign affairs could offer support for internships or expert visits. This matrix should be circulated through Knowledge Transfer Network to elicit a response from the countries.

34. The Chief of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC thanked the participants for their attendance and their broad response. Though he agreed that the statistical situation in many countries was far from ideal and that all faced many challenges, he recalled that Haiti had experienced a great catastrophe that made the situation qualitatively different from that in other countries. The purpose of the meeting had not been to obtain a specific proposal of support, but to raise awareness in the statistical community of the emergency in Haiti and to try to generate a mechanism for channelling assistance and establishing immediate priorities. The idea was not to commit funding, but to promote the sort of horizontal cooperation which had always been exemplified by the working groups in their activities.

#### Review of implementation of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2009-2011 (agenda item 3)

35. In the framework of the review of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference, the Report on the implementation of the 2009-2011 biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was presented and approved. The participants highlighted the progress made by the working groups and other cooperation initiatives involving not only the countries but also other agencies and international organizations. Highlights of the many achievements were:

- progress in training and human resources development through the activities of the Knowledge Transfer Network and the multiple activities of the working groups,
- the preparation of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean,
- the conduct of population censuses in 27 countries and territories in 2010 and 2011,
- significant progress in statistical reconciliation in the MDG indicators and in gender mainstreaming in the production of statistics,

- advances made by some of the region's countries in institutionalizing and raising the profile of environmental statistics and making them more sustainable, and in preparing a preliminary proposal of indicators for the Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015).

Review of proposals for updating the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (agenda item 4)

36. Proposals for updating the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 were presented and discussed. The secretariat commended the broad interest and participation of the countries in the process of updating the plan. A number of representatives noted that the new version represented a better reflection of the challenges now facing official statistics in view of globalization and changes in economic and social structures resulting from the countries' development. The Strategic Plan acknowledged that, given the diversity of situations in the member countries, convergence towards the goal of regional excellence would take place in stages. However, there was great potential for horizontal cooperation to make the most of each country's experiences and progress. Several representatives said that the updated Plan would offer a more accurate guide for the agencies and international organizations towards objectives and activities that clearly reflected the national and regional priorities in statistical development.

Review and adoption of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2012-2013 (agenda item 5)

37. The biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2012-2013 was reviewed and adopted. The Programme contained a number of activities aimed at making progress towards each of the four objectives of the Strategic Plan through projects and actions of regional, subregional and international cooperation. It also set priorities in a small number of core lines of action, in order to avoid the dilution of efforts. The biennial programme took account of the progress made by the working groups and the international agencies in each of the areas, as well as the challenges and needs of the countries and the commitments, mandates and recommendations which the international statistical community considered essential for 2012-2013.

38. Representatives of each of the working groups of the Conference presented the background, objectives, activities and respective plans of work. The objectives and actions proposed for the working groups for 2012-2013 were aligned with the objectives of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 and represented major challenges.

39. In the area of institution-building, the representative of Colombia presented the proposed Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean. Several delegations emphasized the potential and importance of this tool for enhancing the credibility and quality of official statistics in the countries of the region and proposed that it undergo peer review, following the practice in EUROSTAT. Several countries already had some sort of code of best practices which, broadly speaking, followed similar lines. The representative of Bahamas reported that the Caribbean countries were developing a code of ethics and best practices and the representative of the United Nations Statistics Division mentioned that a quality assurance framework was in place and that the preamble to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics was being reviewed.

40. With regard to promoting the training of competent human resources, Mexico, in its capacity as coordinator of the Council of the Knowledge Transfer Network, gave a presentation on the Network's main achievements and activities planned for 2012-2013. Spain called upon the countries to assume specific responsibilities, pass on information and provide human and financial resources for the work of the Council. Several representatives said that the main task ahead was to appropriate and make use of this forum and proposed designating a focal point in each national statistical office to channel this information and leverage the work of the Network internally. A representative of the secretariat recommended that the Network review the work plans of the working groups to identify areas of possible cooperation and support in training human resources.

41. In the area of gender statistics, Mexico, in its capacity as coordinator of the Working Group on Gender Statistics, gave a report on the Group's main achievements and its objectives and activities for the 2012-2013 biennium. He reported that Mexico had developed its first satellite account of unpaid household work and highlighted the need to promote the development of time-use surveys and the use of the time-use classification for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL). In this connection, the representative of Paraguay noted that time-use surveys should have clear objectives and suggested grouping the countries into those in which time-use surveys were a more consolidated practice, and those at an earlier stage in this regard. This would facilitate the organization of cooperation activities between the two groups. She also proposed including an activity for identifying uses for these surveys apart from the calculation of satellite accounts. The representative of Peru asked the Working Group to help standardize administrative records concerning violence against women, since definitions could vary. The representative of Ecuador drew attention to the calculation of the satellite account of unpaid work based on time-use surveys in Ecuador and to the usefulness of this data source, not only as an input for equality policies but also for the discussion and design of fiscal and economic policies.

42. The Working Group on the Monitoring of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals gave a report on its main achievements and the objectives and activities planned for 2012-2013. The representative of Paraguay suggested replicating the workshop conducted by the United Nations Statistics Division in Costa Rica, which had addressed calculation methods and data sources. The representative of Argentina transmitted a request made by indigenous groups for some form of participation in the Conference and suggested developing specific indicators to complement the Millennium Development Goals with respect to indigenous peoples. The secretariat clarified that the Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators, which operated at the international level, was responsible for developing guidelines on which indicators should be prepared and how. The representative of Brazil voiced concern that the different forums were not working in a coordinated manner. The representative of the United Nations Statistics Division recommended that these concerns be elevated to the Statistical Commission in March. The representative of CARICOM said that work was ongoing on information gaps in the Caribbean countries and offered to share the outcomes of that experience with ECLAC.

43. With regard to environmental statistics, Mexico, in its capacity as coordinator of the Working Group on Environmental Statistics, gave a report on the Group's main achievements and its objectives and activities planned for 2012-2013. A number of representatives requested to be included in projects carried out in this area. The representative of the United Nations Statistics Division recommended the use of documents which had been prepared for the production of this sort of statistics. Peru expressed a wish to join the Working Group.

44. Peru, in its capacity as coordinator of the Working Group on National Accounts, gave a report on the Group's main achievements and its objectives and activities planned for 2012-2013. The representative of France referred to the recommendations made in the Stiglitz report to the effect that statistics must

respond to the changing international situation. The representative of Paraguay mentioned the challenges of generating basic economic statistics and proposed making use of the analysis already conducted in the Regional Statistical Framework for Directories of Businesses and Establishments project. Mexico recommended including, subject to the capacities of the countries, the measurement of well-being and advancement of societies. The representative of Uruguay supported the use of administrative records and cross-classifications and advocated progress in statistical use of business accounting.

45. The Dominican Republic, in its capacity as coordinator of the Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies, gave a report on the Group's main accomplishments and its objectives and activities for 2012-2013. Several representatives referred to the need to mainstream ICTs in the household and economic surveys and to have units within national statistical offices responsible for fulfilling the objectives set forth in the programme of activities.

46. Paraguay, in its capacity as coordinator of the Working Group on Censuses, reported on the Group's main achievements and its objectives and activities for 2012-2013. The representatives emphasized the need to avoid losing the numerous personnel who were now trained in this area. Argentina referred to the need to mine census data to generate indicators for small geographical areas. Paraguay reported that, as of 2012, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela would assume the coordination of the Working Group on Censuses. The representative of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela thanked the Group's member countries for their confidence and expressed assurances that his country would do its utmost to carry the task forward. The Bahamas spoke of the difficulties experienced by the Caribbean countries in participating in this and other working groups. She presumed that this difficulty was due in part to the language issue and suggested that steps be taken to ensure that non-Spanish-speaking countries could participate in themes of current interest, such as censuses and SNA 2008, and requested the secretariat to take more active measures in this regard. Paraguay agreed with the Bahamas that the work carried out in the Caribbean was too dissociated from that of the Conference and proposed integrating the report of CARICOM into the report of the Working Group. UNFPA reiterated its ongoing support for the work of the Group and the World Bank noted that there was a project to support the countries with census workshops for updating poverty maps.

47. Regarding the Working Group Harmonization of Statistics on Income Poverty and Public Transfers, a representative of ECLAC, in its capacity as technical secretariat for the Group, reported on its main accomplishments and its objectives and activities for 2012-2013. Paraguay indicated that regional harmonization of poverty measurement was a major challenge, despite which major progress had been made. For some countries, which had already achieved a basic standard, current poverty measurements were too indiscriminate and progress was now needed towards new, multidimensional methodologies. A representative of the Andean Community said that poverty measurement should capture the effects of government poverty reduction schemes. The World Bank reported that it had reached an agreement with Uruguay, as coordinating country, to finance some of the Group's activities.

48. The participants approved the establishment of five new working groups. The secretariat emphasized the importance of ensuring that these new groups build upon the experience and operational recommendations set forth in the document<sup>2</sup> presented and discussed at the tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference. The working groups created would target achievement of the objectives set forth in the Strategic Plan of the Conference in new areas, namely:

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<sup>2</sup> Report on the review of the operating modalities of the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.3285(CE.10/4)).

- Working Group on International Classifications, coordinated by Mexico with ECLAC serving as technical secretariat. This Group would focus on formulating, analysing, discussing and producing proposed classifications in order to properly reflect structures and developments in the countries in the region, and to support the updating of international classifications.
- Working Group on Labour-Market Indicators, coordinated by Chile with the International Labour Organization (ILO) serving as technical secretariat. The Group's main tasks would be to review the definitions and concepts involved in statistics on employment, unemployment and underemployment, propose new labour-market indicators and promote the development of a system of statistical indicators on decent work and its integration into the national statistical systems of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Peru, Saint Lucia and the World Bank indicated their interest in participating in this Working Group.
- Working Group on Household Surveys, coordinated by Ecuador with ECLAC serving as technical secretariat. This Group's main purpose would be to contribute to the improvement of household surveys as a basic source of information for the analysis of well-being and living standards in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, with a particular emphasis on supporting the formation of integrated household survey systems. Bahamas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Panama, Peru, the World Bank and ILO expressed an interest in participating in this Working Group.
- Working Group on Statistics on Childhood and Adolescence, coordinated by Panama with UNICEF serving as technical secretariat. This Group's overarching objective would be to promote the generation, systematization and integration of statistics and indicators on childhood and adolescence with a view to the evaluation and implementation of policies and programmes aimed at fulfilling commitments on the rights of the child undertaken by all the countries of their region. Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and UNFPA expressed interest in participating in this Working Group.
- Working Group on Agricultural Statistics, coordinated by Brazil with the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean serving as technical secretariat. Colombia, Dominican Republic and Peru expressed an interest in participating in this Working Group.

49. The working groups would start forthwith on the preparation of their respective plans of work for the period 2012-2013, which would be presented to the Executive Committee for review at its eleventh meeting.

**(d) Promoting coordination and international cooperation in the region**

**(i) International Comparison Programme**

50. The Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC reported on the status of the International Comparison Programme, highlighting the achievements thus far as well as the challenges remaining for the future. The representative of Canada noted that this was a highly complex programme to implement and commended the fact that it had been extended to encompass the Caribbean countries.

(ii) Project on the regional statistical framework for the directories of businesses and establishments

51. The representative of Peru, in its capacity as coordinator of the second component of the project on a regional statistical framework for directories of businesses and establishments, reported on the progress made in this project. The representative of Paraguay drew attention to the need to ensure that the management of statistical offices participated actively in this activity alongside technical staff, since policy decisions had to be taken and resources assigned for statistical production.

(iii) Subregional coordination activities

52. There followed a review of subregional coordination initiatives on statistical matters. Colombia reported on the development of the statistical programme of the Andean Community. The representative of Paraguay presented on the work carried out by the specialized statistical meeting within MERCOSUR. Panama reported on the implementation of the statistical programme of CENTROESTAD and, lastly, the representative of CARICOM gave a presentation on statistical activities under way in the Caribbean. The delegations highlighted the importance of the work of these bodies and asked that a review of subregional coordination activities be included as a substantive item on the agenda for the eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee.

(iv) Report of the committee of countries on the Human Development Report

53. A representative of ECLAC presented the report of the committee of countries on the Human Development Report. He highlighted the valuable work performed by the committee, which had afforded the countries an opportunity to give feedback on the indicators included and the sources and methodological aspects of their construction, and thanked the Human Development Report Office for its willingness to engage in the dialogue. It was to be hoped that this exchange would be maintained and would help to ensure transparency in the preparation of this important document. The representative of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela referred to the need to ensure that data from official national sources were used to prepare the Human Development Index (HDI), noting that the use of non-official data on average level of education had led to his country moving down in the respective global ranking. The representative of the Human Development Report Office thanked the expert group for its work and said that the dialogue helped to ensure that the HDI was based on the best information available and that the composite indexes were built on solid methodologies. The Office was always at the disposal of the countries to facilitate discussions between mandated international agencies and national bodies in order to minimize discrepancies and update information. Annex 4 contains a detailed account of the report given.

Report of the Rapporteur (agenda item 7)

54. The Rapporteur (Panama) briefly outlined the contents of this draft report.

Agreements (agenda item 8)

55. The participants in the Conference adopted the resolution whose text is reproduced below:

**RESOLUTION 7 (VI) OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE STATISTICAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

At its sixth meeting, held in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, from 16 to 18 November 2011, the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

*Bearing in mind* the Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7 of 25 July 2000, in which the Council approved the proposal on the establishment, as one of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

*Bearing in mind also* that, in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7, it is provided that the Executive Committee shall carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Conference; draw up, every two years, a biennial programme of activities of regional and international cooperation on statistical matters, to be submitted at the regular meeting of the Conference; follow up the implementation of the agreements reached at the Conference and the tasks entrusted to it by the Conference, particularly the biennial programme of activities; and decide on the documentation required for its meetings,

*Having reviewed* the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Conference for the biennium 2009/11,

*Having reviewed also* the proposed 2009-2011 biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the reports of its working groups,

*Having examined* the proposed updating of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015,

*Taking into account* the major challenges faced in the field of public statistics in the region in connection with the conduct of the 2010 round of censuses, the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008, the generation of information for monitoring progress towards fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and the pressing and growing demands for statistical data and indicators in new areas, such as the environment, information and communications technology and gender issues,

*Taking into account also* the growing importance of and need for reliable, high-quality and timely statistics for the exercise of transparency, for the accountability of public authorities and for the assessment of the results of public policies, as key elements of democracy-building in the region,

*Taking fully into consideration* the agreements adopted at the forty-second session of the United Nations Statistical Commission,

*Taking fully into consideration also* the views expressed and the contributions provided by the Governments of the States members of the Conference and by the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the international organizations represented at the meeting,

**Report on the implementation of the 2009-2011 biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

1. *Approves* the Report on the implementation of the 2009-2011 biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, welcomes the progress made by the working groups created by the Conference and urges these groups to continue to pursue their fruitful efforts with a view to the complete fulfilment of their terms of reference;
2. *Urges* the working groups to put into practice the recommendations contained in the report on the review of their operating modalities, which was endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Conference at its tenth meeting and is aimed at optimizing the functioning of the working groups with a view to attainment of their objectives, and requests the secretariat to report on the implementation of these recommendations at the eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee;

**Strategic Plan 2005-2015 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

3. *Adopts* the Proposed updating of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and requests the secretariat to incorporate into the document the observations and suggestions put forth by the representatives and to present a definitive version of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 to the Executive Committee at its eleventh meeting;

**Biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012-2013**

4. *Adopts* the draft biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference, 2012-2013 and the plan of work of each of the working groups; and requests the secretariat to incorporate the observations and suggestions put forth by the representatives and to present a definitive version of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 to the Executive Committee at its eleventh meeting;
5. *Urges* the States members of the Conference, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and international organizations to make an active contribution to the work to be carried out under the Biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2012-2013;
6. *Endorses* the draft Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean and its implementation plan and urges the countries to adopt them as the framework of ethical and professional conduct for the production and dissemination of official statistics; also recommends that the countries put into practice the implementation plan, as far as their particular conditions and possibilities allow;
7. *Requests* the Working Group on Institution-building and the Commission to prepare a plan for mobilizing contributions from donor agencies with a view to financing the programme of activities for supporting the countries in the adoption and implementation of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean;



8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Statistical Office of the European Union for its ongoing support in achieving the objective of developing a regional code of good practice in statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean and for its commitment to continue supporting this initiative by transmitting its experience regarding the implementation of such a code;
9. *Commends* Colombia, the coordinating country, and the other member countries of the Working Group on Institution-building, for the excellent work carried out in preparing the regional code;

### **Promotion of training of competent human resources**

10. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the work carried out under the training programme of the Knowledge Transfer Network, which is aimed at creating experience in distance training, enhancing the coordination of training activities in the region and building networks of experts and training centres for the purposes of horizontal cooperation; also expresses its thanks and appreciation to the World Bank for the support provided for the work of the Knowledge Transfer Network;

### **Building of technical capacity**

#### *Millennium Development Goals*

11. *Notes with satisfaction* the draft programme of work 2012-2013 which reflects the requirements of the countries of the region in terms of the Millennium Development Goal indicators, with regard to reducing statistical discrepancies, improving the production of official statistics on the Millennium Development Goals using international standards and regional points of reference, and promoting inter-agency coordination and the harmonization of statistics; also urges the countries to redouble their efforts to produce the information needed to generate Millennium indicators that can facilitate monitoring of progress towards achievement of the Goals proposed for 2015, seeking reconciliation between the statistical data produced by international agencies and by national institutions;
12. *Reiterates* the need for national statistical offices to participate in the production of national reports on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in order to ensure that the correct statistical information is used for monitoring advances;
13. *Expresses its thanks and appreciation* to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as technical secretariat of the Working Group on the Monitoring of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, and to the Inter-American Development Bank for the financial resources provided, which were instrumental in carrying out the work of the 2009-2011 biennium; also expresses the need for continued financial support in order to carry out the activities planned for the next biennium;
14. *Emphasizes* the need for international organizations to afford priority to the use of official statistics generated by the countries, provided that those statistics meet the required standards of quality and comparability; and reiterates the need to produce statistical indicators and data corresponding to the Millennium Development Goals and their respective targets, avoiding duplication of efforts;

### **Gender statistics**

15. *Reaffirms* the agreements set forth in the Brasilia Consensus with regard to encouraging regional, subregional and multilateral cooperation programmes, taking advantage of the processes of

integration for socio-economic development under way in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly actions that promote gender equality and strengthened South-South cooperation in order to achieve gender equality and women's advancement;

16. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the efforts made by several countries in carrying forward work on innovative methodologies for calculating the satellite account for unpaid household work;
17. *Urges* the countries to increase their work on statistics from administrative records and to improve the quality and availability of such statistics, especially in the cases of records concerning violence against women, since these represent the leading source of information for addressing and analysing this phenomenon and for preparing policies to combat it;
18. *Endorses* the request formulated at the twelfth International Meeting on Gender Statistics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 5-7 October 2011) with regard to the collection and processing of reliable and systematic information on the status of women in economic activity in the countries and invites the Working Group on Gender Statistics to develop proposals for relevant indicators in this area;
19. *Urges* analysts and users of information from the 2010 round of censuses in the countries in which information is already available to work with information disaggregated by sex and, together with machineries for the advancement of women, to incorporate gender analysis in the many potential areas offered by census information;
20. *Requests* the countries, further to the agreements adopted by the Executive Committee at its tenth meeting held in Havana in April 2011, to transmit to the secretariat their comments on the proposal for a classification of time-use activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL) with a view to improving this key tool for harmonizing time-use surveys in the region;

#### **Harmonization of statistics on income poverty and public transfers**

21. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continuation of the activities of the Working Group on Harmonization of Statistics on Income Poverty and Public Transfers, welcoming in particular the systematization of findings of the consultation effected among the Latin American and Caribbean countries on the methodology employed to calculate poverty rates; also urges the Working Group to assess the possibility of coordinating its activities with those carried out to this effect by the international organizations and draws attention to the need to explore a variety of complementary approaches to poverty measurement, particularly in relation to multidimensional methods of measurement;

#### **Censuses**

22. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Working Group on Censuses to concentrate its work at this stage on promoting and implementing initiatives for assisting countries with the evaluation and analysis of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses through training activities (including workshops on issues of coverage and quality assessment, on processing and analysis of census information, and on the preparation of population estimates and projections on the basis of the 2010 round of censuses); also thanks the United Nations Population Fund for its substantive and financial support of the Group's work and requests the Fund to continue supporting activities conducted in relation to population and housing censuses;

23. *Commends* the 15 countries and territories having conducted their population and housing census in 2010 —Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Saint Lucia— and the 12 countries and territories having conducted their population and housing census in 2011 —Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)— whose achievements show that the census tradition remains active in the region, and urges the other countries and territories to continue working to achieve the highest standards of quality regarding this important source of information;
24. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure the availability of the resources necessary for the timely completion of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, in view of their crucial importance for generating up-to-date information with a major economic, social and environmental impact, and to facilitate access to census data and promote the proper use, analysis and dissemination of that information;
25. *Reiterates* the importance of countries consulting and, to the extent possible, incorporating in the censuses of the 2010 round the recommendations emerging from the discussion process and the consensuses adopted in the framework of the activities of the Conference; also suggests that the possibilities offered by population records and other administrative records continue to be analysed and explored with a view to future censuses;
26. *Commends* the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Panama upon the holding of an intensive regional course on demographic analysis with census applications, in conjunction with the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund and the Latin American and Caribbean Population Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and requests the latter two institutions to make the necessary efforts to continue to run similar courses at the regional level, subject to resource availability;
27. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the holding of workshops on exchanging experiences in the training of census enumerators and field supervisors, building capacity for the analysis, evaluation and dissemination of census information and improving the use of census data capture and processing technologies, and requests the Latin American and Caribbean Population Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue supporting the countries in planning, implementing and analysing the 2010 round of population and housing censuses through activities aimed at continuing to build capacity for the analysis, evaluation and dissemination of census information and to develop and promote the use of census data capture and processing technologies;

#### *National accounts*

28. *Notes with gratification* the activities scheduled for 2012-2013 as part of the programme of activities of the Working Group on National Accounts for supporting the countries in the implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) and promoting greater integration between the production of basic economic statistics, national accounts and users in the areas of international coordination, development of methodologies and standards, regional harmonization and human-capacity-building;

29. *Calls for* redoubled efforts to support the countries in the development of basic economic statistics and to coordinate the activities of the Working Group closely with those of the Project on the regional statistical framework for the directories of businesses and establishments;
30. *Reiterates* the need to promote the participation of representatives from more countries, and especially representatives of central banks, in the Working Group, leading to closer collaboration with national statistical offices with a view to the improvement of economic statistics and national accounts;
31. *Recognizes* the need to incorporate issues relating to the broad measurement of well-being, including non-monetary variables, into the activities of the Working Group;

*Statistics on information and communications technologies*

32. *Notes with satisfaction* the objective of the Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies to complete the review of the preliminary proposal of indicators for the Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2015), which was prepared by the joint working commission formed by representatives of the Working Group, the Observatory for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ministries of the eLAC participant countries; also notes the proposal of the Working Group to maintain the mechanism of cooperation employed thus far, comprising ministries and institutions of the eLAC participant countries and Brazil, with a view to maintaining the synergies developed in the framework of collaboration between the eLAC participant countries and the Conference;
33. *Welcomes* the initiative to carry out the survey on the process of creating harmonized statistics on information and communications technologies in national statistical offices, 2012 version, in the government institutions which represent the Latin American and Caribbean countries to eLAC, duly reformulated in coordination with the secretariat;
34. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the work conducted by the Observatory for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, a body established by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and by the Institute for Connectivity in the Americas of the International Development Research Centre, which has produced significant progress towards attaining the stated objectives in the areas of statistical harmonization and data collection and analysis to strengthen the monitoring of policies and projects on information and communications technologies, and urges the countries to continue sending their data for updating the Observatory's indicators database;

*Environmental statistics*

35. *Welcomes* the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on new international methodological developments in the field of environmental statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean held on 14 and 15 November 2011 in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, and urges the countries, to the extent of their possibilities, to implement the recommendations formulated at the seminar; also commends the collaboration of the Knowledge Transfer Network and the Working Group on Environmental Statistics in the preparation of the seminar as a result of synergies generated within the Conference;
36. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by a number of countries in the region in mainstreaming the production and dissemination of environmental statistics and heightening their visibility and sustainability by creating departments of environmental statistics within national statistical offices,

and urges the countries to familiarize themselves with these experiences and, to the extent of their possibilities, implement similar measures;

37. *Strongly urges* Governments to allocate the necessary resources to ensure the availability of adequate human resources at the professional level for the operation of environmental statistics programmes, and to establish inter-agency agreements and mechanisms for coordination, and strengthen existing ones, within the national statistical system to foster the development of the environmental statistics programmes;
38. *Reiterates* the need for national statistical offices to participate actively in formulating the national position on the development and strengthening of environmental statistics at the meetings held in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and in the resolutions adopted at that Conference;
39. *Emphasizes* the importance of national statistical institutions incorporating environmental statistics as an integral part of the national statistical system along with social and economic statistics;
40. *Expresses its support* for the efforts of the Working Group on Environmental Statistics to bring the regional public goods project to fruition in order to support the development of environmental statistics in the region and thanks the Inter-American Development Bank for having extended financing for the project;

#### *International classifications*

41. *Approves* the establishment of a working group on international classifications, which will comprise Mexico as coordinator, Chile, Costa Rica, the Statistical System of the Andean Community, the United Nations Statistics Division and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which will serve as technical secretariat. The activities of this Working Group will be aimed at formulating, analysing, discussing, agreeing upon and implementing classification proposals that properly reflect structures and developments in the countries in the region, and supporting the updating of international classifications and their timely distribution, as well as the programming of resources needed to implement new versions of economic, social and environmental classifications;
42. *Urges* the countries to support and participate actively in the implementation of the programme of work 2012-2013 and underlines the importance of securing the necessary financing, and therefore calls upon donors and international agencies to extend support for the workshops, training, horizontal cooperation and technical assistance envisaged in the Group's programme of work;

#### *Agricultural statistics*

43. *Approves* the establishment of a working group on agricultural statistics, whose objectives will be to improve harmonized agricultural statistics in the region, design the regional implementation plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, bearing in mind the state of the art of these statistics in the countries, train human resources and prepare a viable programme of work for improvement of agricultural statistics in the framework of the Global Strategy. The aim of the Global Strategy is to combat hunger in the world, by providing essential information for diagnosing situations of risk and transmitting the knowledge needed to craft appropriate public policies. The working group will comprise Brazil as coordinator, Argentina, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, which will serve as technical secretariat;

*Employment, unemployment and underutilization of labour*

44. *Approves* the establishment of a working group on labour-market indicators, whose main tasks will be to review the definitions and concepts involved in statistics on employment, unemployment and underemployment, propose new labour-market indicators and promote the development of a system of statistical indicators on decent work and its integration into the national statistical systems of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. As well as placing at the disposal of the countries an inventory of experiences with a view to harmonization, this working group will offer a channel for the region to express its needs for information on the labour market in keeping with its particular characteristics (the magnitude of informal employment and of own-account workers) in the discussions taking place in the ILO working group, which will lead to decisions on these matters after almost 30 years and in light of the countries' own practices. This working group will comprise Chile as coordinator, Colombia, which will be responsible for the component of indicators on decent work, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru and the International Labour Organization, which will serve as technical secretariat;

*Household surveys*

45. *Approves* the establishment of a working group on household surveys, whose main purpose will be to contribute to the improvement of household surveys as a basic source of information for the analysis of well-being and living standards in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, with a particular emphasis on supporting the formation of integrated household survey systems, documenting and exchanging experiences and good practices in the statistical design of household surveys, strengthening the use of methodologies for generating transverse and longitudinal estimators based on continuous surveys, promoting research on the use of longitudinal surveys, identifying and promoting regional and subregional cooperation activities to build the capacities of member countries to implement good-quality household surveys, and promoting the creation of inter-agency platforms for the collaboration, coordination and integration of regional initiatives on household surveys; this working group will comprise Ecuador as coordinator, Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which will serve as technical secretariat;

*Statistics on childhood and adolescence*

46. *Approves* the establishment of a working group on statistics on childhood and adolescence, whose overarching objective will be to promote the generation, systematization and integration of statistics and indicators on childhood and adolescence with a view to the evaluation and implementation of policies and programmes aimed at fulfilling commitments on the rights of the child undertaken by all the countries of their region and contributing to expected outcomes, in order to improve regional coordination for the production of statistics and indicators on childhood and adolescence in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, enhance the comparability of statistics within the region and over time, increase the reliability of administrative records, achieve coordination between sectors and with international agencies in order to contribute to the development of indicators that promote and protect the rights of the child and generate information for the design and evaluation of public policies; this working group will comprise Panama as coordinator, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, the United Nations Children's Fund Regional Office for Latin America and the

Caribbean and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the latter two bodies serving as joint technical secretariat;

47. *Requests* the newly created working groups to form initiative committees to draw up their respective plans of work for the period 2012-2013 for presentation to the Executive Committee at its eleventh meeting, setting forth the group's member countries and technical secretariat, as well as its specific objectives, activities and expected outcomes and the commitments undertaken by the member countries and international agencies;

*Information on governance, public security and administration of justice*

48. *Strongly urges* the international organizations to support the efforts of the countries to compile and disseminate information on crime, to promote international standards on the implementation of victim surveys and to develop an international classification of crime;
49. *Calls upon* the countries to redouble their efforts to produce and disseminate information on crime, in particular to ensure that national statistical offices include victim surveys in their data collection programmes;
50. *Requests* the United Nations Statistical Commission to include the issue of crime statistics in its regular programme of work;
51. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the creation of the Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice established jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics in Mexico City; requests the Centre, subject to resources, to support the countries of the region in their efforts to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of information on crime and to develop standards for the measurement of the crimes which are most frequent in the region; and expresses its satisfaction at the organization of the first international conference on governance, public security, victims of crime and justice in Aguascalientes, Mexico, from 22 to 25 May 2012;

**Promotion of coordination and cooperation between member countries of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and international agencies**

*International Comparison Programme*

52. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress of the International Comparison Programme in the region and supports the efforts made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Community, in their capacity as Programme coordinators, with regard both to fund-raising and to the technical and logistical aspects of the activities of the Programme;
53. *Requests* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to facilitate access by the countries to cooperation in the form of regional programmes which donors choose to channel through the Commission;
54. *Expresses its thanks and appreciation* for the technical and financial support extended by the World Bank for implementing the Programme in the region and for the support received from the Eastern

Caribbean Central Bank and the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre for implementing the Programme in the Caribbean;

55. *Calls upon* potential donors to contribute to financing for this project;

*Regional statistical framework for directories of businesses and establishments*

56. *Notes with satisfaction* the due progress made in the implementation of the project on the regional statistical framework for directories of businesses and establishments and thanks the Commission for the technical support extended to the project and the Inter-American Development Bank for its financial support;

*Human Development Report*

57. *Commends* the Expert Group on the work carried out and emphasizes the importance of the dialogue begun with the United Nations Development Programme on the Human Development Report, which has enabled the countries to express their opinions on the indicators included and on the sources and methodological aspects of their construction, trusts that this exchange will continue and will contribute to transparency in the preparation of this important document, and thanks the Human Development Report Office for its willingness to participate in this dialogue;

*Subregional coordination*

58. *Expresses its thanks and appreciation* to the subregional agencies, the Caribbean Community, the Central American Statistical Commission, the Andean Community and the Southern Common Market for the informative and interesting presentations made on their objectives and activities and requests that the Executive Committee include on the agenda for its next meeting a review of the work conducted on subregional coordination in order to conduct follow-up as necessary;

*Bilateral and regional cooperation regarding the national statistical system of Haiti*

59. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the holding of the meeting on bilateral and regional cooperation regarding the national statistical system of Haiti and commends the broad participation and support shown by the countries and international agencies present; also asks the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to identify, together with the Government of Haiti, specific priorities for the conduct of the 2013 census round, institutional capacity-building and training and to convey them to the member countries of the Conference and the international agencies;

60. *Expresses its gratitude* for the tireless and active work carried out by the Chair of the Conference to integrate the Caribbean countries more fully into the activities of the Conference and for the generous support of the United Nations Population Fund, which enabled many representatives of Caribbean countries to attend this meeting;

61. *Expresses its thanks and appreciation* to the Government and the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic for the excellent organization of the meeting and for the hospitality extended to the participants.



Election of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2012-2013 (agenda item 9)

56. Pursuant to United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7, the participants in the Conference elected the following member countries to serve on the Executive Committee for the period 2012-2013:

Chair:	Paraguay
Members:	Belize
	Canada
	Cuba
	Dominican Republic
	Ecuador
	Spain

Closing session (agenda item 10)

57. The outgoing Chair thanked the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic and the secretariat of ECLAC for their excellent work at the Conference and commended the meeting's broad participation and, in particular, the attendance of representatives of central banks. In closing the meeting, he congratulated the new Chair elect and offered utmost collaboration and the support of all those present.

58. After expressing thanks for Paraguay's nomination to chair the incoming Executive Committee, the representative of that country commended the maturity of the work of the Conference and referred to the challenges that lay ahead. She congratulated the outgoing Chair on the work done thus far and thanked the secretariat, the members of the Conference and the international agencies for their efforts and collaboration.



## Annex 1

### **SEMINAR ON ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The aim of the seminar was to share successful experiences of development and good practices in relation to environmental statistics by illustrating the work being carried out in the region. The idea was to create a forum for exchange and dialogue to reflect on the challenges, good practices and requirements for strengthening environmental statistics.

The Chair of the National Institute of Statistics of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Executive Director of the National Statistics and Census Institute of Ecuador presented experiences of institutional strengthening and development through the creation of environmental statistics divisions within the institutions of their respective countries. A representative of Mexico described his experience of generating environmental statistics with a particular emphasis on the use of environmental modules in instruments such as censuses, surveys and administrative records. Subsequently, a representative of the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic presented his country's experience of calculating water accounts. The Director of the National Administrative Department of Statistics of Colombia then presented a successful example of inter-agency cooperation that had led to the generation of a single list of those who had suffered damages as a result of the harsh winter weather in Colombia. Lastly, ECLAC, on behalf of the Working Group on Environmental Statistics, presented the results and reflections from the seminar entitled "New methodological developments and operational challenges in the field of environmental statistics" held on 14 and 15 November 2011 in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, highlighting the following:

- There was growing demand for official environmental data that could be used to take decisions in relation to national public policy.
- Both the traditional themes relating to environmental statistics and the emerging and cross-cutting issues, such as climate change and green growth, were presenting new demands and challenges for national statistical systems.
- The majority of national statistical systems in the region reported difficulties in responding to the growing and complex demand for information.
- The Working Group on Environmental Statistics recognized that environmental statistics, like economic, social and demographic statistics, should fall within the purview of national statistical production.
- Incorporating environmental statistics into national statistical plans would facilitate the regular allocation of adequate human and financial resources.
- Inter-agency cooperation and partnerships with ministries for the environment, central banks and other relevant sectoral authorities were essential for the production of environmental statistics.

Lastly, the following reflections were put forward for consideration by directors of national statistical offices:

1. In your country, what are the main environmental elements covered by public policy and what requests for information do these generate?
2. In your institution, how important are environmental statistics compared with other statistical domains? What kind of balance should be struck in the allocation of resources between the various domains and the production of results?
3. The environment requires immediate action to be taken in relation to measurement, protection and restoration and producers of official statistics should play their part.

## Annex 2

**SEMINAR ON QUALITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN  
THE 2010 ROUND OF POPULATION CENSUSES**

The aim of the seminar was to share innovative experiences regarding the application of technologies and methodologies to monitor the quality of data from the 2010 census round. The seminar was organized by the Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses of Paraguay and the National Statistical Office of the Dominican Republic, with the support of Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC.

The representative of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC gave an account of the activities carried out in coordination with the Working Group on Censuses, with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and of the publications produced, which had served as an input in the design of census questionnaires and would be useful for the countries that were planning their censuses. He highlighted one document on recommendations for the 2010 round of censuses that had been compiled from experiences in the region, international recommendations and interactions with statistical offices from the region. He also reported on the intercensal headcounts carried out to date in the region, which would serve as a guide for the countries that had just conducted a census and would be deciding soon whether to conduct headcounts at the mid-point between censuses.

The representative of Mexico said that the use of technologies for the process of cartographical updating for the census had enabled them to attain a resolution of 0.5 m and they could therefore use their databases to monitor census coverage in great detail. In addition, the new technologies had made it possible to generate reports showing the details of the updates registered in the system and produce updated cartographical catalogues and correspondence tables of the updates.

The representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Brazil said that in their censuses they had used mobile data capture devices, which meant that the results obtained could be monitored from the first day of collection. The census of the whole area of one enumerator had even been retaken because the quality of the data had been found deficient or fraudulent. This checking, conducted in cases with identified problems, was carried out in addition to traditional quality controls, such as re-interviewing randomly selected households and dwellings. Also, upon concluding the data collection in each municipality or parish, the preliminary results were analysed and the collection process was not finalized until all outliers were verified. The use of this technology had led to improved census quality and more timely dissemination of results.

The representative of Costa Rica referred to the use of scanning technology in the data-capture process. She highlighted the importance of the pre-established protocols of the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) on handling census material, quality control and evaluating the information they received. INEC had decided to hire a private firm to carry out the scanning, codify the open questions and create a census database, but had previously developed protocols on handling census material, quality control and evaluating the information they received, all of which had been tested in the pilot census. The scanning had been facilitated by neat completion of the census questionnaire; however, where forms could not be interpreted owing to completion issues, the system had sent a report to a manual verification station to resolve any doubts. The use of scanning technology had reduced the time required to publish the definitive results to seven months after conclusion of data collection.

The representative of Saint Lucia focused on quality controls for the 2010 census, which aimed to ensure that the census gathered the information that the country needed, guarantee coverage, produce timely results and make the data as accessible as possible for users. The census questionnaire was long and took an average of 30 minutes per household to complete. For payment purposes, a quality control comprising about 40 indicators was conducted. As another form of quality control, the consistency of results was monitored using indicators at the municipality level, such as average size of household, percentage of unoccupied dwellings or sex ratio by residential area.

The representative of UNFPA analysed the relationship between population and environment using census data, which showed three specific challenges: (i) ensuring that the relevant questions were included in the census and that the format was tailored to any specific requirements; (ii) guaranteeing that the information was disaggregated geographically so that it could be used for environmental analysis; and (iii) creating mechanisms so that the results could be used as inputs for policies on planning and reducing environmental risks. To that end, a guide entitled “The Use of Population Census Data for Environmental and Climate Change Analysis” was being prepared, which would, without doubt, help with studies in this field and with the use of census data. The representative of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean highlighted the advantages of computer-assisted editing of census data over manual editing, for example, it reduced processing time and human errors, left behind an information trail and allowed the base data to be filtered as many times as necessary.

Other participants requested more detailed information regarding the processes that the countries had implemented and their financial implications. The region should examine all of the alternatives for conducting population censuses and take into account other countries’ experiences. One concern was to what extent census costs had been reduced by introducing such technologies. It was essential for the region to be informed of experiences in countries that were trying to maximize the use of administrative records with a view to avoiding complex census operations, where possible.

## Annex 3

**SEMINAR ON EXISTING AND FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS IN THE REGION**

As requested by the countries and agreed at the tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, Colombia coordinated a substantive seminar on existing and future challenges for the development of national statistical systems in the region.

The overall objective of the seminar was to share international experiences and best practices with a view to the implementation of national statistical systems in the region.

To that end, the seminar was divided into two panels. The first panel focused on the experience in Europe, particularly Spain, with a presentation on the changes to official statistics in Spain within the framework of the European Statistics Code of Practice by a representative of the National Statistical Office of Spain. The aim of the second panel was to present examples of good practices in the region related to the creation, strengthening and positioning of national statistical systems. During the panel, the representative of Colombia presented his country's strategy for strengthening the national statistical system; the delegation of Mexico gave presentations on the National Information Subsystem on Governance, Public Security and Administration of Justice, the Centre of Excellence of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); and the representative of the Dominican Republic set out the mechanisms for ensuring the viability of inter-agency coordination within the national statistical system. These panels were moderated by Canada and Chile, respectively.

The seminar cultivated discussion on issues that were relevant to the region, including the autonomy of national statistical offices, the regional code of good practice, national codes and the production of user-centred information according on the premise that the information produced by national statistical offices belonged to States and citizens and not to the government currently in office.

## Annex 4

**REPORT OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT OFFICE**

The representative of the Human Development Report Office thanked ECLAC and the Statistical Conference of the Americas for creating the expert group on human development indicators and for having included the report on the agenda for this meeting. The Office had always viewed the meetings of the Conference as a good opportunity to receive constructive criticism on important issues related to human development statistics. He thanked the expert group for a rich discussion held in May during the teleconference and its thorough report presented today. The May meeting had helped to complete a high quality *Human Development 2011. Sustainability and Equity: Better Future for All*. It was to be hoped that this fruitful collaboration would continue.

The representative noted that the Human Development Report (HDR) was an important publication and was appropriately subject to close scrutiny by governments and other interested parties. Such a process had always helped to ensure that the Report was based on the best information available, that its composite indices were based on sound methodologies, and that contributed to improvements of knowledge over time. Since its introduction in 1990, the report had pushed the frontiers of development thinking and measuring, around the message that people should be at the centre of all development.

The Human Development Report Office was primarily a user of statistics and indicators and relied almost exclusively on other United Nations agencies and international organizations to collect data from national authorities based on international definitions and standards, to verify and quality assure the raw data and to compile the statistics and indicators that are used ultimately in the reports. However, the Office was always at the countries' disposal to facilitate discussion between the national and international agencies in order to reduce the discrepancy and to have up-to-date information.

The key recommendations related to statistics and data arising from almost all the editions of the HDR including strengthening the reporting process of national statistical offices and the coordination between them and international mandated organizations, towards a unique high quality world statistical system which minimizes discrepancies between data and represents a reliable system for national and international comparisons and studies.

In particular, the 2010 report had pointed out the need to develop a new data series on educational attainment and to encourage countries to extend the range and type of micro data available through more regular internationally standardized household surveys, in order to enable international comparative studies, particularly in the areas of inequality and poverty.

Following the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission at its forty-second session, the Human Development Report Office had taken the concrete steps and set in place the processes and structures to strengthen a constructive engagement with Member States and the global statistical community about the measurement of human development. The Office had institutionalized these procedures to support greater transparency in the production of the 2011 and future editions of the Report.

The Statistical Advisory Panel (SAP) had been reactivated in March 2011, and its April discussion had focused in particular on the estimates for mean years of schooling and gross national

income (GNI) in purchasing power parity (PPP) constant terms. The SAP endorsed the updating of mean years of schooling by the Office as an appropriate interim step and welcomed the proposed long-term solution based on collaboration with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. SAP reviewed and endorsed the proposed methodology for computation of GNI, including the methodology that had been discussed with Cuba's statistical authorities.

A large number of consultations with countries, including their statistical authorities, had been conducted during 2011, including several in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Communications with national statistical offices had been enhanced to increase transparency and more effectively address areas of concern, particularly the discrepancy between national and international data. The Human Development Report Office had written to all national statistical offices to inform them about:

- the indicators and data sources for the statistical tables in the 2011 HDR,
- the calendar for the finalization of the tables, and
- initiatives to calculate mean years of schooling for the HDI in order to improve country coverage.

The Human Development Report Office had also informed the national statistical offices in those countries where inadequate international official data for one or more indicators might have prevented their inclusion in the 2011 HDI. The letter included a proposal for possible estimation, on the basis of advice given by the Statistical Advisory Panel and the Expert Group of the United Nations Statistical Commission. All estimated values of missing indicators were communicated to the concerned national statistical offices along with the methods used for their computation. The values and the methods were posted on the Human Development Report Office website for fast and easy access and review.

A communication channel had been established with the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) unit in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to expedite the provision of education and income indicators for small island States.

With regard to the expansion of coverage, the Office had managed to have 187 countries included in the HDI in 2011 —18 countries more than in 2010. Most SIDS were now featured in the HDI table including additional six Caribbean nations: Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

In particular, the Human Development Report Office had reacted to all specific queries of the ECLAC expert group:

1. The “Environmental Sustainability” table in the 2011 Report showed, as suggested, both the forest area (as a percentage of land area) and the percentage change (1990-2008). The data came from the 2011 FAO publication and the database “State of Land and Water.”
2. The table on “Perception about well-being and the environment” was based on the Gallup World Poll 2006-2010 and included a note concerning the sample sizes and methodology of a typical World Poll Survey. The Office had also explored alternatives to the Gallup World Poll, since there were now social-barometers in almost all the countries. However, although these surveys had originated in Europe and were originally conducted by the EUROSTAT, they were now run by a variety of NGOs and could not therefore be considered an official



source. The barometers' methodologies and sample sizes were very much the same as the Gallup World Poll, but since the perceptions about environmental issues analysed in the 2011 HDR were collected by the Gallup World Poll and not by the social barometer(s), it had been decided to feature Gallup's data.

3. The Office had conducted a comparison exercise between GNI, GNDI, and GDP and had chosen GNI over GDP because GNI expresses the income accrued to residents of a country, including some international flows, and excluding income generated in the country but repatriated abroad. Thus, GNI is a more accurate measure of a country's economic welfare.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) was considered to be a conceptually better alternative because it represents gross national income plus all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units. As such, GNDI is an even more accurate measure of a country's economic welfare than GNI.

However, the World Bank's World Development Indicator database does not feature GNDI. In the United Nations National Account Main Aggregates (SNAAMA) database, GNDI is expressed as total (in current local currency units) and not per capita. In addition, it is available for fewer countries than GNI or GDP: only 37 countries have entries for 2009 GNDI, 96 have 2008 GNDI, 127 have 2007, and so forth. This option was still being considered for the future when more countries might report this important economic variable on a regular basis.

The office had also consulted with the UNDESA System of National Accounts Division and the World Bank data group and had received confirmation that its choice of GNI as an income measurement was a sound one, as was the methodology used to express it in constant terms.

4. The methodology used to express income as well as the methods for estimating the missing indicators were fully presented in technical notes to the HDR and online at the Report's internet site.
5. With regard to the comparison between the indicators used for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the HDR, about 20 MDG indicators were featured in the 2011 edition of the Report. Where the definitions are the same there was no difference since the same sources had been used. However some indicators referred to different subpopulations so naturally there were divergences. For example, HDR presented "HIV prevalence among youth" (percentages of the population aged 15-24) disaggregated by sex, whereas the MDG indicator was HIV prevalence for women and men aged 15-49. Similarly, in the HDR, the percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women was calculated for both chambers of parliament, while the MDG indicator covered only the lower chamber. A full comparison of the MDG and HDR indicators was available on the HDR website.

The representative said that the Human Development Report Office was happy to continue the collaboration with the Expert Group, since it was in the common interest to improve the statistical quality of the HDR, and to base its analysis on the best data available. He concluded by quoting the 2000 Report of the Friends of the Chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission: "the issue of measuring human development is so important that it must be supported by the strongest statistical practice —anything less is to fail the peoples of the world."

## Annex 5

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## Annex 6

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS****A. WORKING DOCUMENTS**

LC/L.3368(CEA.6/1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temario provisional</li> <li>- Provisional agenda</li> </ul>
LC/L.3374(CEA.6/2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temario provisional anotado</li> <li>- Annotated provisional agenda</li> </ul>
LC/L.3375(CEA.6/3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Propuesta de actualización del Plan estratégico 2005-2015</li> <li>- Proposed updating of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015</li> </ul>
LC/L.3376(CEA.6/4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe del grupo de trabajo sobre fortalecimiento institucional de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Working Group on Institution-building of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>
LC/L.3377(CEA.6/5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe del grupo de trabajo sobre estadísticas ambientales de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Working Group on Environmental Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>
LC/L.3378(CEA.6/6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe del grupo de trabajo sobre estadísticas de género de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>
LC/L.3379(CEA.6/7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe de la Red de transmisión del conocimiento de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Knowledge Transfer Network of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>
LC/L.3380(CEA.6/8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe del grupo de trabajo sobre cuentas nacionales de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Working Group on National Accounts of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>
LC/L.3381(CEA.6/9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe del grupo de trabajo sobre las tecnologías de la información y de las comunicaciones de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Working Group on Information and Communication Technologies of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>
LC/L.3382(CEA.6/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Propuesta de plan de trabajo 2012-2013 del grupo de trabajo sobre clasificaciones internacionales de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Proposed plan of work 2012-2013 of the working group on international classifications of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>
LC/L.3383(CEA.6/11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resultados de la Encuesta sobre clasificaciones internacionales en América Latina</li> <li>- Findings of the Survey on International Classifications in Latin America</li> </ul>

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|---------------------|---|
| LC/L.3384(CEA.6/12) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Propuesta de Código de buenas prácticas de las estadísticas en América Latina y el Caribe y Plan de implementación para 2012-2013</li> <li>- Proposal for a Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean and Implementation Plan for 2012-2013</li> </ul>  |
| LC/L.3385(CEA.6/13) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe del grupo de trabajo sobre censos de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>   |
| LC/L.3387(CEA.6/14) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe del grupo de trabajo sobre el seguimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report of the Working Group on Monitoring the Progress towards the Millennium Development goals of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul>                                    |
| LC/L.3388(CEA.6/15) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe sobre el estado de avance de la ronda de 2011 del Programa de Comparación Internacional en América Latina y el Caribe</li> <li>- Status report on the 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme in Latin America and the Caribbean</li> </ul>   |
| LC/L.3389(CEA.6/16) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe de ejecución del Programa bienal de actividades de cooperación regional e internacional 2009-2011 de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Report on the implementation of the 2009-2011 biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC</li> </ul> |
| LC/L.3390(CEA.6/17) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Propuesta de Programa bienal de actividades de cooperación regional e internacional 2012-2013 de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la CEPAL</li> <li>- Draft of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, 2012-2013</li> </ul>                                   |
| LC/L.3395(CEA.6/18) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe de resultados de la autoevaluación del cumplimiento de los principios del Código de buenas prácticas estadísticas en América Latina y el Caribe</li> <li>- Report on the findings of the self-assessment survey on Compliance with the principles of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean</li> </ul>                     |

## B. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

### Documents prepared specifically for the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

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|--|---|
| DDR/1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutas de la reunión del grupo de expertos de la CEA con la Oficina encargada del Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano (HDRO) del PNUD</li> <li>- Minutes of the meeting of the Expert Group of the Statistical Conference of the Americas with the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme</li> </ul> |
| DDR/2  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proyecto de programa de trabajo de la División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas de la CEPAL, 2012-2013</li> <li>- Draft programme of work of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC, 2012-2013</li> </ul>   |
| Solo para participantes<br>For participants only | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentos presentados a la sexta reunión de la Conferencia Estadística de las Américas de la Comisión Económica de América Latina y el Caribe</li> <li>- Documents presented at the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</li> </ul>             |